

(b) *Tentative classification.* The Secretary may tentatively designate substances on the Candidate List as candidates for classification as Category I Potential Carcinogens or as Category II Potential Carcinogens, or may list substances without a tentative designation, based on the brief scientific review of available data for the purpose of initiating a more extensive scientific review.

(c) *No legal rights established.* The inclusion or exclusion of any substance from the Candidate List shall not be subject to judicial review nor be the basis of any legal action, nor shall the exclusion of any substance from the list prevent the regulation of that substance as a potential occupational carcinogen. The inclusion of a substance on the Candidate List and its possible tentative designation as a Category I Potential Carcinogen or a Category II Potential Carcinogen therein do not reflect a final scientific determination that the substance is, in fact, a Category I Potential Carcinogen or a Category II Potential Carcinogen. It is a policy determination based on the brief scientific review that the Secretary should conduct a thorough review of all relevant scientific data concerning the substance.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 1990.121 were stayed at 48 FR 243, Jan. 4, 1983, in order to evaluate the impact of publishing the Candidate Lists and Priority List and to reconsider the criteria used in establishing the lists (see also 47 FR 187, Jan. 5, 1982).

§ 1990.122 Response to petitions.

Whenever the Secretary receives any information submitted in writing by any interested person concerning the inclusion or omission of any substance from the Candidate List, the Secretary shall briefly review the information and any other available data, as defined in § 1990.121(a). The results of the Secretary's review shall be transmitted to the petitioner, together with a short statement of the Secretary's reasons therefor, and made public upon request.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Section 1990.122 was stayed at 48 FR 243, Jan. 4, 1983, in order to evaluate the impact of publishing the Candidate List and Priority Lists and to reconsider the criteria used in establishing the lists (see also 47 FR 187, Jan. 5, 1982).

sider the criteria used in establishing the lists (see also 47 FR 187, Jan. 5, 1982).

§ 1990.131 Priority lists for regulating potential occupational carcinogens.

The Secretary shall establish two priority lists for regulating potential occupational carcinogens. One list should include approximately ten (10) candidates for rulemaking as Category I Potential Carcinogens; the other approximately ten (10) candidates for rulemaking as Category II Potential Carcinogens. The order of placement of substances on these lists will not reflect the Secretary's determination of the exact order in which these substances should be regulated in rulemaking proceedings but rather a policy determination that the Secretary plans to address some or all of these substances prior to proceeding with a thorough scientific review of data concerning other substances on the Candidate List. The inclusion or exclusion of any substance on these lists shall not be subject to judicial review or be the basis for any legal action. The Secretary may regulate a potential occupational carcinogen which has not been placed on these lists. The inclusion of a substance on either of these lists does not reflect a final scientific determination that the substance is, in fact, a Category I Potential Carcinogen or a Category II Potential Carcinogen.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Section 1990.131 was stayed at 48 FR 243, Jan. 4, 1983, in order to evaluate the impact of publishing the Candidate List and Priority Lists and to reconsider the criteria used in establishing the lists (see also 47 FR 187, Jan. 5, 1982).

§ 1990.132 Factors to be considered.

(a) The setting of priorities is a complex matter which requires subjective and policy judgments. It is not appropriate to establish a rigid formula or to assign predetermined weight to each factor. The identification of some of the elements is to guide the OSHA staff and inform the public on the development of priorities. It is not intended to create any legal rights with respect to the setting of priorities.

(b) Some factors which may be taken into account in setting priorities for

§ 1990.133

regulating potential occupational carcinogens, when such data are available, are:

- (1) The estimated number of workers exposed;
- (2) The estimated levels of human exposure;
- (3) The levels of exposure to the substance which have been reported to cause an increased incidence of neoplasms in exposed humans, animals or both;
- (4) The extent to which regulatory action could reduce not only risks of contracting cancer but also other occupational and environmental health hazards;
- (5) Whether the molecular structure of the substance is similar to the molecular structure of another substance which meets the definition of a potential occupational carcinogen;
- (6) Whether there are substitutes that pose a lower risk of cancer or other serious human health problems, or available evidence otherwise suggests that the social and economic costs of regulation would be small; and
- (7) OSHA will also consider its responsibilities for dealing with other health and safety hazards and will consider the actions being taken or planned by other governmental agencies in dealing with the same or similar health and safety hazards.

§ 1990.133 Publication.

- (a) The Secretary shall publish the Candidate List in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least annually.
- (b) The Secretary shall publish the Priority Lists in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least every six months and may seek public comment thereon.
- (c) The Secretary may periodically publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice requesting information concerning the classification and establishment of priorities for substances on the Candidate List together with a brief statement describing the type of information being sought.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Section 1990.133 was stayed at 48 FR 243, Jan. 4, 1983, in order to evaluate the impact of publishing the Candidate List and Priority Lists and to reconsider the criteria used in establishing the lists (see also 47 FR 187, Jan. 5, 1982).

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-01 Edition)

REGULATION OF POTENTIAL OCCUPATIONAL CARCINOGENS

§ 1990.141 Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

(a) Within thirty (30) days after OSHA initiates a study concerning the economic and/or technological feasibility of specific standards that might be applied in the regulation of a potential occupational carcinogen, the Secretary will normally publish, in the FEDERAL REGISTER, a notice which includes at least the following:

- (1) The name of the substance(s),
 - (2) The scope of the study, including where possible,
 - (i) Affected industries,
 - (ii) Levels of exposure being studied,
 - (iii) The anticipated completion date of the study;
 - (3) A brief summary of the available data on health effects;
 - (4) An estimate of when the Secretary anticipates the issuance of a proposal;
 - (5) An invitation to interested parties to provide relevant information;
 - (6) A statement that persons wishing to provide OSHA with their own study should complete it within 30 days after the anticipated proposal date; and
 - (7) A statement of the procedural requirements that must be met before substantial new issues or substantial new evidence will be considered in the proceeding pursuant to § 1990.145.
- (b) Where the Secretary determines to discontinue a feasibility study, the Secretary should publish, within 30 days, a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER so indicating.

§ 1990.142 Initiation of a rulemaking.

Where the Secretary decides to regulate a potential occupational carcinogen, the Secretary shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding in accordance with one of the following procedures, as appropriate.

(a) *Notice of proposed rulemakings (section 6(b) of the Act)*—(1) *General*. The Secretary may issue a notice of proposed rulemaking in the FEDERAL REGISTER, pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act and part 1911 of this chapter. The notice shall provide for no more than a sixty (60) day comment period, and may provide for a hearing, which shall